



Boston Athenaeum.

How to get books
with an
Explanation
of the
New way of marking books
-by-
C. A. Cutter, A.B., (Harv.)
Librarian.



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B O S T O N A T H E N A E U M.

HOW TO GET BOOKS.

with an

E X P L A N A T I O N

of the

NEW WAY OF MARKING BOOKS

- by -

C. A. CUTTER, A.B. (HARV.)

Librarian.

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B O S T O N:

PRESS OF ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL,

No. 39 Arch Street.

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HOW TO GET BOOKS.

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A.	Delivery Room.	
	New books.	
	Old books.	
	Old system of numbering.	
	(Marks in pencil.)	
	New system of numbering.	
	(Marks in red ink.)	
B.	Library.	
2.	To get books one's self	1
A.	Delivery Room.	
	New books.	
	Old books.	
B.	Library.	
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	New system. (Red ink.)	
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NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

Reasons for making the change	C
Classes. (How marked. List of them. How subdivided	

THEORY OF THE

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1. The first of these is the fact that the number of species of plants and animals which are found in the same place at the same time is not the same as the number of species which are found in different places at different times.
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3. The third is the fact that the number of species of plants and animals which are found in the same place at the same time is not the same as the number of species which are found in different places at different times.
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10. The tenth is the fact that the number of species of plants and animals which are found in the same place at the same time is not the same as the number of species which are found in different places at different times.

HOW TO GET BOOKS.

A. When a particular book is wanted.

1. to get it through the attendants.

A. In the Delivery Room. For new books, and for Fiction and English and French Drama, which are in the Delivery Room, ask the attendants at the desk. For other old books find the record of the book wanted in the catalogue at the Delivery Desk. (The method of entry is briefly explained on a leaf which follows the title-page of Part 1.) All books received since Jan. 1, 1872, must be looked for on the card supplement.

If the shelf-mark is given in pencil, copy that with the name of the author, the title of the book (briefly), and--if the work is in more than one volume--the number of the volume or volumes wanted, on one of the slips of paper which may be found at the Delivery Desk, and give it to an attendant, who will send it up in the order-box and deliver the book to you when it comes down.

If the class-mark is given in red ink copy it exactly,

CHAPTER IV

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

The theory of the earth and its history is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its various parts. The theory of the earth and its history is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its various parts. The theory of the earth and its history is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its various parts.

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THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. HOW TO GET BOOKS.

adding the number of the volume wanted, but nothing more, and give the slip to the attendant.

B. In the main Library, on the second floor, the same course should be pursued. Any of the attendants will get books. Two copies of the printed catalogue with shelf-marks stand on a table near the Arch. All books received since Jan. 1, 1872, must be looked for on the card supplement.

2. To get it one's self.

A. In the Delivery Room the new books on the show tables are roughly classified by subjects. Of the old books English Fiction is on the floor, alphabetically arranged by authors; all other Fiction and English and French Drama are in the 1st gallery; also the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; in the 2d gallery are the most used English periodicals, arranged alphabetically.

B. In other parts of the Library the pencil marks in the catalogue belong to the old system of marking and indicate the alcove and shelf, e.g., A.16 means alcove A, shelf 16. In this system the books are not marked to their exact place on the shelf, so that after finding shelf A.16 it will be necessary to hunt through the books on it to find the particular one wanted.

The red ink marks in the catalogue belong to the new arrangement, and correspond to the division by subjects. The characters preceding the \cdot or $-$ or $+$ indicate the class. The characters following those marks are a substitute for the author's name and the title, and serve to keep the book in alphabetical order under the subject division.¹ To find it, ascertain from the "Local index"² (which is kept on the case of the card-supplement) in what part of the library the class stands. When you have reached that place the colored guide cards projecting from the shelves will show you where your particular subdivision is. If the mark separating the class and author characters was \cdot look for a red guide (which will be among the smaller books); if it was $-$ look for a green guide (among the octavos); if it was $+$ the guide will be yellow and the book a quarto; finally, the mark $/$ corresponds to folios, whose guide is also yellow. As the books in each section are divided into four classes according to their size, and as these signs are all that show in which of the four places a book is, it is as necessary to copy or remember them right as it is to know the class mark. Any mistake will per-

1	E/g.	Class mark.	Size.	Author mark.	Title.
		S F		B 24	A

2

For description, see p.

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the finding of the book. It is of no use to look for a -- book among the volumes. When possible the large books are put immediately under the smaller books of the same subject-division. The shelves will not always allow this, and the folios or quartos of a class may be sometimes found a little before or a little after the other books of the class, but never far off.

When the proper section is reached, the book wanted will be found in that part of the section in which its author's name falls alphabetically, Abbot, for instance, at the beginning, Mason in the middle, Weston near the end. The characters after the size-mark show its exact position; Hume's England, for instance, besides the class mark 8E has the author mark H88, and would come after a history by Hubbard, whose author-mark is H86. (For more details, see pp. 21-28.)

B. TO FIND THE BOOKS ON ANY SUBJECT.

The sole object of the subject-arrangement of books on the shelf is to enable inquirers to find readily what the Library contains on a given topic. To save them the trouble of hunting through a needlessly large number of books the subdivision is made as minute as circumstances will allow. Any

BOSTON ATHENAEUM.

HOW TO GET BOOKS.

difficulties which the inquirer might have from not knowing what section of the classification contains the matter he is in search of will be in large part removed by an alphabetical subject-index now in preparation, which will show at once the class-mark of any subject, and, in combination with the Local index, will guide the inquirer directly to the spot where books on his topic are placed.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of rapid growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, races, and religions, and this diversity has been one of its strengths.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

EXPLANATION OF THE NEW SYSTEM
OF MARKING BOOKS.

As some persons have shown a desire to know more about the new way of numbering than was strictly necessary for getting the books, I have prepared a brief explanation of the most prominent points, in order to answer at once many questions; but it is not necessary to remember or even to understand this explanation in order to use the library.

REASONS FOR MAKING THE CHANGE.

The greater part of the shelves having become inconveniently full, some of them bearing double and some triple rows of books, and a new room having been shelved with a capacity for 50,000 volumes, it became necessary to rearrange the whole library. That implies putting new place marks on the catalogues, a work which, as it requires the greatest care to avoid errors (for a book mismarked is practically a book lost), would certainly take a long time and be expensive. And yet there is not the consolation of feeling that what is done is to be of permanent value. Our past experience shows that it would all have to be done over again within a dozen years, when, with a larger library, the task would be still more

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

expensive. It is therefore plainly expedient to abandon the antiquated system which makes this decennial change of shelf marks necessary, and to adopt a method which will allow the books to be moved hereafter, whenever necessary, without any change of the marks on the catalogues. This can be effected by making the book-numbers indicate not a given alcove and shelf, but a given class and sub-class, and, if necessary, sub-class; so that a book-number once correctly assigned will remain unchanged forever, although the place of the book be changed a hundred times; and, consequently, the cost and loss of time and liability to mistakes inherent in the other plan, will be done away with at once. For instance, it is plain that a History of England should always have the class-number assigned to English histories (3E), no matter in what part of the building that class may be placed. And any number of new works may come into that class, yet its subject-number or letter will be unaltered.

The old method may be compared to the line in the directory which states that a man lives at 129 Grace Street; the method proposed may be compared to the army register, which says that he is captain of Company C, 5th Regiment, M.V.M. Let the regiment be marked all over the country, yet the soldier is easily found by his position in it. If the

The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. From the first settlers who came to the shores of the Atlantic, to the present day, the story is one of growth and development. The early years were marked by the struggle for survival, as the settlers fought against the elements of nature and the resistance of the native Americans. But as the years passed, the settlers began to build a life for themselves, and the United States began to take shape. The story of the United States is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity, and of the power of the American dream.

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citizen moves to a new street, a new directory is needed, but the army register does not have to be altered whenever the regiment is quartered in a different town. Similarly, books may be found by their position in a certain class, though the class itself be transferred from one alcove to another, or from one building to another.

A second improvement was much needed. In the old system books are marked merely to alcove and shelf, an insufficient practice, to be found in hardly any other library of importance in the country. When one had reached the right shelf, one was far from having found one's book. It was still necessary to hunt it up, by its title, among the often badly lettered volumes, on the often ill-lighted shelf. In the new system, every book has a definite place in its section, and the mark which determines that place is legibly stamped on the back. Thus, as in other American libraries, every volume has its own mark, shared with no other volume, its proper name, by which it is absolutely identified, and by which it can be quickly and safely described in any of the operations of library management.

CLASSES.

The books are to be arranged in classes; each class being divided, and each division subdivided, as much as may be found

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convenient. The first nine classes are designated by the figures 1 to 9, and the remaining classes by the letters A to Z (omitting O), stamped in gold-leaf upon the lower part of the backs of the books. The divisions of each class are noted in a similar way by adding to the class mark a figure, or, when the nine figures are exhausted, a letter. Thus the divisions of the class 9 are 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 9A, 9B, 9C, and so on to 9X, 9Y, 9Z; after which comes the next class, A, with its divisions A1, A2, etc. So V (Literature), has various divisions, as VE (the literature of England), VF (the literature of France), VG (the literature of Germany), VH (the literature of Holland), and so on. If the subdivision is carried farther in the division English literature, the general works (VE) come first, and are followed by various subdivisions indicated by adding a third letter, as VEA, English wit and humor, VED, English drama, VEF, English fiction, VEP, English poetry. French or any other literature would be similarly divided.

The classes at present proposed are the following:-

- 0 General works. (General Registers, Encyclopedias, Periodicals, Societies, and Polygraphy.)

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

Philosophical sciences.

1. Philosophy (Mental and Moral).
2. Religion (Natural); Mythology; Religions.
3. Theology (Christian).

Historical sciences.

4. Ecclesiastical history.
5. Biography; General works, and Eastern Hemisphere.
6. " Western Hemisphere.
7. History (general); Chronology, Antiquities, etc.
8. " Eastern Hemisphere.
9. " Western Hemisphere.
- A Geography: General works, and Eastern Hemisphere.
- B " Western Hemisphere.

Social sciences.

- C Statistics; Political economy; Commerce.
- D Sociology (general); Poor; Public morality; Education.
- E Government and Politics, Law (General).
- F Law and Legislation, Eastern Hemisphere.
- G " " Western Hemisphere.

Natural sciences.

(Matter.)

- H Natural sciences in general; Mathematics; Mechanics;

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Physics (Electricity, Heat, Light, Sound, Pneumatics, Hydraulics); Chemistry; Astronomy.

I Physical geography; Geology, including Mineralogy.

(Life.)

I Biology; Microscopy.

J Paleontology (general); Natural history (i.e., Botany and Zoology together); Botany.

J,K,L Zoology.

L comparative anatomy and physiology; Anthropology and Ethnology.

Arts.

(Useful arts.)

M Medicine.

N Arts in general; Extractive arts (Mining, Agriculture; Animaliculture); Chemical arts and Domestic arts.

P constructive arts (Building and Engineering), and Metric arts.

Q Fabricative arts (Manufactures, Handicrafts); Commercial arts.

R Combative (Military and Naval) and Preservative arts; Ship-building and Navigation; Aeronautics.

S Recreative arts (Sports and Games).

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

(Fine arts.)

T Music; Theatre.

U Art.

Literature and Language.

V Literature: General works, and Eastern Hemisphere.

W " Western Hemisphere.

X Book-arts: Authorship, Writing, Printing, Book trade,
Libraries, Bibliography, and Reading (its selection).

Y Language: General works, and Eastern Hemisphere.

Western Hemisphere.

It will be noticed that in six cases a pair of numbers or of letters are assigned to a single class. The reason is that these are classes which require geographical subdivision, and the first number or letter is to be used for the Eastern Hemisphere, the second for the Western Hemisphere and Oceania. Thus, 8 means the History of the Eastern Continent, SE the history of a division of it,--England; 6 is the History of America, and 65 the history of one division of it,--the United States. The letters assigned to the different countries are given in the following lists:-

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

1
First list, to be used with
5, 8, A, F, V, Y.

Second list, to be used
with 6, 9, D, G, W, Z.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE, etc.

- 1 ASIA.
- 1R Siberia.
- 2 Japan.
- 3 China.
- 4 Indo-China.
- 5 India.
- 6 Persia.
- 7 Arabia.
- 8 Palestine.
- 8T Dead Sea.
- 8U Levant.
- 8V Phoenicia.
- 8W Syria.
- 8X Armenia.
- 8Y Black Sea.
- 8Z Transcaucasia.

- 1 ARCTIC REGIONS.
- 2 AMERICA.
- 3 North America.
- 4 British America and
Canada.
- 5 United States.
- 6-6 Separate states (arrange
ment not fully
settled).

¹There are objections to the order in this list, but I have tried many other arrangements and found objections to each. The one here adopted seems to me on the whole a little better.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

1630	First settlement of the city
1634	First church organized
1638	First school established
1640	First public library
1642	First fire engine
1644	First hospital
1646	First newspaper
1648	First public house
1650	First public garden
1652	First public market
1654	First public bath
1656	First public school
1658	First public library
1660	First public house
1662	First public garden
1664	First public market
1666	First public bath
1668	First public school
1670	First public library
1672	First public house
1674	First public garden
1676	First public market
1678	First public bath
1680	First public school
1682	First public library
1684	First public house
1686	First public garden
1688	First public market
1690	First public bath
1692	First public school
1694	First public library
1696	First public house
1698	First public garden
1700	First public market
1702	First public bath
1704	First public school
1706	First public library
1708	First public house
1710	First public garden
1712	First public market
1714	First public bath
1716	First public school
1718	First public library
1720	First public house
1722	First public garden
1724	First public market
1726	First public bath
1728	First public school
1730	First public library
1732	First public house
1734	First public garden
1736	First public market
1738	First public bath
1740	First public school
1742	First public library
1744	First public house
1746	First public garden
1748	First public market
1750	First public bath
1752	First public school
1754	First public library
1756	First public house
1758	First public garden
1760	First public market
1762	First public bath
1764	First public school
1766	First public library
1768	First public house
1770	First public garden
1772	First public market
1774	First public bath
1776	First public school
1778	First public library
1780	First public house
1782	First public garden
1784	First public market
1786	First public bath
1788	First public school
1790	First public library
1792	First public house
1794	First public garden
1796	First public market
1798	First public bath
1800	First public school

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

9 Asia Minor.

A EUROPE.

AX Northern Europe.

(For works including Finnish and
Lappish, Slavic, Scandinavian,
and Teutonic nations.)

AZ Slavic races.

B Russia.

(Including general works on the
Russian Empire in Europe and
Asia.)

C Scandinavia.

(Including works relating to
Scandinavian and Teutonic
nations together.)

CS Sweden.

CV Denmark.

CW Norway.

CY Iceland.

CX Finmark.

CZ Faroe Islands.

D British Empire (in Geography). D Mexico.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

- D Keltic races (in History, Language, and Literature).
- DR Scottish Isles.
- DS Scotland.
- DU Ireland.
- DT Highlands.
- DVZ Isle of Man.
- DW Wales.
- E England (in Geography), E Spanish America.
- British Empire (in History and Biography).
- F France. F Bermudas, and West Indies.
- G Germany. G South America.
- H Netherlands. H Guiana.
- HS 7 Northern Provinces, and Kingdom of Holland.
- IU 10 ~~xxxxx~~ Southern Provinces, and Kingdom of Belgium.
- IV Flanders.
- HX Spain.
- IY Basque provinces.
- IZ Portugal.

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

I	Italy.	I	Venezuela.
J	Roman Empire.	J	Colombia.
K	Switzerland.	K	Ecuador.
L	Austria.	L	Brazil.
M	South Eastern Europe.	M	Paraguay.
N	Turkey in Europe, Turkish Empire.	N	Uruguay.
O	Byzantine <u>or</u> Greek Empire.	O	Bolivia.
P	Ancient Greece.	P	Argentine Republic.
Q	Modern Greece.	Q	Patagonia.
R	Southern Europe.	R	Chili.
RS	Mediterranean Sea.		
S	AFRICA.	S	Pert.
T	Egypt.	T	OCEANIA, Polynesia, pacific Ocean.
U	Barbary States.	U	Sandwich Islands.
UR	Tripoli.		
UU	Tunis.		
UW	Algeria.		
UX	Morocco.		
UY	Madeira		
UZ	Canary Isles.		
V	Sahara.	V	New Guinea.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

W	Equatorial and South Central Africa.	W	Australia.
X	South Africa.	X	Tasmania.
Y	Madagascar.	Y	New Zealand.
		Z	ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

These lists are used to divide geographically the six main classes specified above: Biography (5, 6), History (8, 9), Geography and Travels (A, B), Law (F, G), Literature (V, W), Language (Y, Z).

The character appropriated to any country in the Eastern Hemisphere is used in combination with the first character of the several pairs, namely, with 5, 8, A, F, V, and Y, so that

5 is English biography; 5F is French biography;
 8E is English history; 8F is French history;
 AE is English geography; AF is French geography;
 FE is English law; FF is French law;
 VE is English literature; VF is French literature;
 YE is English language; YF is French language;

and so on for other countries, as 5G, 5H, 5I, 5J, etc.

Similarly in the Western Hemisphere using the second character of the pair, we have

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BOSTON ATHENÆUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

9E History of Spanish America,

BG Travels in South America,

G4 Canadian law,

ZT Languages of Polynesia,

or, to compare the two lists:-

55 Biography of India. 65 Biography of the U. S.

8L History of Austria. 9L History of Brazil.

AW Travels in Central BW Travels in Australia.
Africa

YD Celtic languages. ZD Languages of Mexico.

It will be seen that the letter E alone does not mean England, but the combination of E with the first of a pair of characters (as 5, of 5 and 6; 8, of 8 and 9; A, of A and B, and so on) means English Biography or English history, or something else English, as the case may be. Thus, the combination of 5 with the first of a pair is India, with the second of the pair is United States; the union of E with the first of a pair is England, with the second is Spanish America. This arrangement was necessary because thirty-five characters were not enough to mark important countries of the world. Seventy characters, however, which this pairing process gives, do fairly well, although a few countries of

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE CITY TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JOHN B. BOWEN

VOLUME I

PART I

THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE CITY TO THE PRESENT TIME

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

note have to be designated by two characters, as Scotland by DS (as Scotch biography, 5DS; Scottish history, 8DS; travels in Scotland, ADS; Scotch poetry, VDSP); Sweden, CS; Denmark, CV; Ireland, DU; Wales, DW.

These lists of countries can be used not only with the six pairs enumerated above, but wherever geographical division is desired, as, for example, with the pairs

X4, X5 Catalogues of manuscripts.

XE, XF publishers and Booksellers' catalogues.

XH, HI History and catalogues of private libraries.

KK, KL History of public libraries.

XM, XN Catalogues of public libraries.

(E.G., XME Catal. of Eng. libraries, XM5
Catalogues of libraries in the United
States).

XT, XU Bibliography (e.g., XTE Bibliography of England,
XU5 Bibliography of the U. S.).

XV, XW Literary history (e.g., XVE Lit. hist. of Eng-
land, XW5 Lit. hist. of the U. S.).

That this correspondence of marks running through so many classes will afford great assistance to the memory is obvious. It is believed that the device has never before been applied

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT, TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. OF THE BARR, AT LINCOLN'S INN. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I.

LONDON, Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall.

1741. The first edition of this history was published in 1741, and was the first of a series of works which have since appeared, and which have been the subject of much notice and discussion.

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BOSTON ATENEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

in the notation of a classified library. No one, perhaps, can remember it all; it cannot be learned, even in part, very quickly; but those who use the library much will find that they become familiar in time unconsciously with all that they have much occasion to use.

SIZES.

At it would waste much room to fill up shelves tall enough for folios with duodecimos or even with octavos, the books in each class are divided into four sizes, indicated by the sign placed immediately after the class mark. Thus—

H3 • is a 12°, or less than 20 cm. (7.9 in.) high.

H3 - is an 8°, or between 20 and 25 cm. (7.9 and 9.8 in.) high.

H3 + is a 4°, or between 25 and 30 cm. (9.8 and 11.8 in.) high.

H3 / is a folio, or over 30 cm. (11.8 in.) high.

So far as is possible the larger books are kept underneath the smaller books belonging to the same class; so that there are four parallel sets of books running through the alcoves, one under another; thus, taking for example, the three successive classes A, B, and C:-

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of many challenges. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, but the spirit of the American people was one of resilience and determination. They fought for their rights and their freedom, and in the end, they won. The United States emerged as a powerful nation, one that would shape the course of world history.



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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

	<u>Class A.</u>	<u>Class B.</u>	<u>Class C.</u>
<u>Upper shelves,</u>	Duodecimo.	Duodecimo.	Duodecimo.
<u>Middle shelves,</u>	Octavo.	Octavo.	Octavo.
<u>Low shelves.</u>	Quarto.	Quarto.	Quarto.
<u>Lowest shelves,</u>	Folio.	Folio.	Folio.

The shelf guides of the duodecimos are red, those of the octavos green, those of the quartos and folios yellow.

AUTHORS.

When the books are sufficiently divided according to their subjects, and then according to their sizes, they are placed in the alphabetical order of their authors' names,—an arrangement which makes it very easy to find any work as soon as one knows to what subdivision it belongs.¹ To keep them in this order they receive a numbering (called the author-mark) immediately after the size-mark, e.g., "Guizot's Histoire de France" is lettered

class mark. size mark. Author mark.

80

—

G94

This author-mark is composed of the initial² of the

¹The following explanation is necessarily difficult of comprehension and need not be read by any person who merely desires to find the books.

²If the name begins with a vowel or with S, two letters are used (as Ac, En, It, Og, Sl, Un), because this is found in these cases to require fewer characters than the use of the initial alone.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CHAPTER I	CHAPTER II	CHAPTER III	CHAPTER IV
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA	THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS	THE GROWTH OF THE COLONIES	THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA	THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS	THE GROWTH OF THE COLONIES	THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA	THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS	THE GROWTH OF THE COLONIES	THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA	THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS	THE GROWTH OF THE COLONIES	THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

THE GROWTH OF THE COLONIES

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

author's family name followed by figures assigned according to a table which is so constructed that the names in which G is followed by one of the first letters in the alphabet have the first numbers and those in which it is followed by later letters have later numbers, e.g.

Gardiner, G10	Gerry, G36
Gilman, G42	Glover, G51
Gore, G66	Graham, G76
Grote, G89	Guizot, G94

If the books are arranged in the order of these numbers of course they will be in alphabetical order.

The table is made in this way: All the names in G, from Gaa to Gyz, are divided into nine parts. Any one falling within the first part (which runs from G to Garo) is numbered G1, any one falling within the second part (Gas to Geo) is numbered G2, and so on. As there may often be several names falling within each part, provision is made to distinguish them by adding another figure. Just as the whole of the names beginning with G are divided into nine parts, so the names in the first part (G to Garo) are again subdivided into nine parts, the first (G to Gae) numbered 1, the second (Gaf to Gak) numbered 2, and so on.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

This gives us the following table:--

Names beginning with any combination between

G and Gae, inclusive, are numbered G11

Names beginning with any combination between

Gaf and Gak, inclusive, are numbered G12

Names beginning with Gal are numbered G13

" " " Gam " " G14

Names beginning with any combination between

Gan and Gaq, inclusive, are numbered G15

And so on.

Then in the second part of G (Gas to Geo):--

Names beginning with Gas are numbered G21

" " " Gat " " G22

" " " Gau " " G23

And so on.

If there are several names beginning with Gas, then G21 is likewise divided into nine parts, G211, G212, G213, G214, etc. And if several names still fall within the limits covered by G211, that would be farther divided into G2111, G2112, G2113, etc. so that however many names there may be, it will always be possible to give each a number that will

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

distinguish it from every name, and will keep it in its place in the alphabet.

This process leads, however, to a result that may be at first sight confusing. When there are on the shelf a series of authors numbered G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, if several new ones arrive whose names come between G1 and G2, and between G3 and G4, we may give them the numbers G18, G19, G35, G36, G37. If some more come in between G36 and G37, we number them G361, G362, etc. We shall have then a series of numbers running thus: G1, G18, G19, G2, G3, G35, G36, G361, G362, G37, G4, G5. That is to say, the numbers are arranged not in the order of integers (which would be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, 35, 36, 37, 361, 362), but in the order of decimal fractions.

.1	.36
.18	.361
.19	.37
.2	.4
.3	.5
.35	.6

A moment's attention will show that this is precisely the order in which the classes and their divisions are arranged, e.g.:--

BOSTON ATHENÆUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

CLASS	1	1 class.
division	11	2 "
subdivision	111	3 "
CLASS	2	11 division
division	21	21 "
subdivision	213	22 "
division	22	111 subdivision
subdivision	221	213 "
CLASS	3	221 "
and so on.		

The order of the author-marks will appear equally simple if it is considered that G represents a class of names (all those that begin with G), of which G1 is a division (all those included between G and Garo), and G11 is a subdivision of G1, and so on.

TITLES.

The subject and author-marks might be enough to find the books by; but it is also necessary that each book should have a number differing from that of every other book, by which it can be asked for, charged, and recorded in the various processes of library work. It also facilitates finding the works of voluminous authors like Scott, Dumas, George Sand,

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1776	July 4	Independence
1787	September 17	Constitution
1791	September 16	Bill of Rights
1800	January 1	Washington
1803	April 30	Louisiana
1812	August 24	War of 1812
1820	March 3	Missouri
1823	December 22	Monroe
1845	December 19	Texas
1848	February 2	Treaty of Guadalupe
1850	September 9	Compromise
1861	April 9	Fort Sumter
1863	September 11	Gettysburg
1865	April 9	Appomattox
1868	March 30	Reconstruction
1877	March 25	Compromise
1890	September 22	Wounded Knee
1896	November 3	Presidential
1901	September 18	Spanish
1903	July 4	Annexation
1904	October 3	Alaska
1906	December 8	Antiquities
1907	April 8	Connecticut
1908	September 12	Philippines
1912	November 5	Presidential
1913	January 16	Antitrust
1914	June 15	World War
1917	April 6	World War
1918	November 11	World War
1919	January 18	Treaty of Versailles
1920	November 2	Presidential
1921	February 18	Red Scare
1923	April 4	Immigration
1924	June 25	Nationality
1925	May 31	Scopes
1927	August 1	Automobile
1928	November 3	Presidential
1929	October 29	Stock Market
1933	January 17	Prohibition
1933	March 4	New Deal
1935	June 16	Supreme Court
1936	November 3	Presidential
1937	October 3	Supreme Court
1938	August 14	World War
1939	September 1	World War
1940	November 3	Presidential
1941	December 7	Pearl Harbor
1942	February 19	Executive Order
1945	August 6	Nuclear
1945	September 2	Nuclear
1945	September 8	Nuclear
1945	September 15	World War
1945	September 17	World War
1945	September 18	World War
1945	September 19	World War
1945	September 20	World War
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1945	September 27	World War
1945	September 28	World War
1945	September 29	World War
1945	September 30	World War
1945	October 1	World War
1945	October 2	World War
1945	October 3	World War
1945	October 4	World War
1945	October 5	World War
1945	October 6	World War
1945	October 7	World War
1945	October 8	World War
1945	October 9	World War
1945	October 10	World War
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1945	December 24	World War
1945	December 25	World War
1945	December 26	World War
1945	December 27	World War
1945	December 28	World War
1945	December 29	World War
1945	December 30	World War
1945	December 31	World War

The following table shows the dates of the major events in the history of the United States. The dates are given in the order in which they occurred, from the earliest to the latest. The events are listed in the first column, and the dates are listed in the second column. The events are listed in the order in which they occurred, from the earliest to the latest. The dates are listed in the second column.

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

Anthony Trollope, to arrange their works alphabetically.

For this reason, if there are two books by the same author in a subdivision, the second is distinguished by adding the initial of the title, e.g.:--

Freer's Married Life of Anne of Austria,	8Pd-P87
Freer's Regency of Anne of Austria,	8Pd-P87R

If there are many books of the same author the collected works are placed first, the separate works afterwards, alphabetically, each followed by its translations, when there are any. (Duplicate copies or other editions are distinguished by numbers.)

Milton's Poems,	VEP.M64
" Comus,	VEP.M64C
" Lycidas,	VEP.M64L
" Paradise Lost,	VEP.M64P
" Paradise regained,	VEP.M64R

If two titles begin with the same initial the second is marked by the first two letters of its name, or by the next letter of the alphabet.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PH.D. THESIS

BY

JOHN H. HARRIS

1955

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

TO SUM UP.

Books are divided in this library according to --

- (1) Their subject or literary form,
- (2) Their size,
- (3) their author,
- (4) their title;

the latter distinction being used only when there are two or more works by the same author in the same size-division of the same subject-division.

EDITIONS AND DUPLICATE COPIES.

To distinguish different editions or different copies of the same work an edition-mark is used, which is made by adding a figure to the title-mark, as

Dante's Inferno,

VIP'D21

"

Another edition, VIP'D212

When there is no title-mark the figure is separated from the last figure of the author-mark by repeating the size-mark, e.g.:--

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILL.

1910

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILL.

1910

1910

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.
1910

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.
1910

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
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1910

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.
1910

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

Dante's Divina comedia,		VIP'D2
"	<u>Another edition, 1700</u>	VIP'D2'4
"	<u>Another edition, 1770</u>	VIP'D2'47
"	<u>Another edition, 1800</u>	VIP'D2'5

Translations are marked by the initial of the language into which the version is made.

Divina comedia <u>in English,</u>	VIP'D2'E
" " <u>in French,</u>	VIP'D2'F
" <u>another version in French,</u>	VIP'D2'F2
Inferno,	VIP'D2I
" <u>a French version,</u>	VIP'D2IF

This arrangement is chiefly needed for a few authors whose works are present in a considerable number of editions, as Dante, Cervantes, Molière, Camoens, Milton. For Shakespeare a special arrangement has been made.

LOCAL INDEX.

If the whole library were contained in one large room, it would be natural and easy to place the classes in the order of their numbers, class 1 at the beginning, then class 2, and so on to class 3; but in a building like this, composed of

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

rooms of different sizes and forms irregularly placed, strict numerical order cannot conveniently be observed; and it would, at any rate, be desirable to disturb that order for the sake of getting some much used classes, or parts of classes, near the Delivery Desk, and so economizing the time both of the attendants and of the public. Moreover, during the rearrangement, the books that have been re-marked have to be put wherever empty shelves can be found for them. The place of the classes can be ascertained by consulting a Local index, the first column of which contains the class-marks and the second the numbers of the different rooms, designated according to the following table:—

		<u>Former Alcoves.</u>
0.	The Basement.	
14.	Periodic Reading Room.	118
	24. <u>Same: Gallery.</u>	100-112
15.	Delivery Room.	51-53 54-60
	25. <u>Same: 1st Gallery.</u> 25. ² <u>2d Gallery.</u> 51-53	
16.	Store Room.	
17, 18.	Stairs and Hall.	
19.	American Academy.	
	29. <u>Same: 1st Gallery.</u> 29. ² . <u>2d Gallery.</u>	

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The first settlement in Boston was made in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers from England. They came to the city in search of religious freedom and a place to practice their faith. The settlers were led by John Winthrop, who gave them the name "Boston" in honor of the city of Boston in England. The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important centers of commerce and industry in the New World. In 1639, the city was incorporated as a town, and in 1689, it was elevated to the status of a city. The city has since grown into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States.

1630	First settlement in Boston	John Winthrop
1639	City incorporated as a town	John Winthrop
1689	City elevated to the status of a city	John Winthrop
1700	City grows rapidly	John Winthrop
1710	City becomes one of the most important centers of commerce and industry in the New World	John Winthrop
1720	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1730	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1740	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1750	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1760	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1770	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1780	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1790	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1800	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1810	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1820	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1830	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1840	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1850	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1860	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1870	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1880	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1890	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1900	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1910	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1920	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1930	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1940	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1950	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1960	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1970	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1980	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
1990	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
2000	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
2010	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop
2020	City grows into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States	John Winthrop

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

34.	Library Reading Room.	A-M
	44. <u>Same: Gallery.</u>	N-Z
35.	Upper Delivery Room.	1-5
	45. <u>Same: Gallery.</u>	6-10
36.	Trustees' Room.	61
	46. <u>Same: 1st Gallery.</u> 46 ² . <u>2d Gallery.</u>	62-66
37.	Hall.	
38.	Newspaper Room.	34-39
	47. <u>Same: 1st Gallery.</u> 48 ² . <u>2d Gallery.</u>	40-49
39.	Art and Science Room.	11-17
	49. <u>Same: 1st Gallery.</u> 49 ² . <u>2d Gallery.</u>	18-33
<hr/>		
54.	Upper Library.	A*-M*
	64. <u>Same: Gallery.</u>	N*-Z*
55.	Professional Room.	71-83
	65. <u>Same: Gallery.</u>	84-90
56.	Closet.	
57.	Hall.	
58.	Over Newspaper Room.	
59.	North-east Upper Room.	

In this table the first figures, when odd, 1, 3, 5, denote the floor; the first figures, when even, 2, 4, 6, denote the galleries; the second figure designates the particu-

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON

1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800
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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON
BY JOHN STOW
1600

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

lar room on each floor, the numbering beginning at the southwest corner and following the sun.

2.3. In consulting the Local index for the place of a class, pay no regard to the letter after the size-mark, that is, to the first letter of the author-mark. (E.g., if the mark given in the catalogue is VGH15, look in the Local index for VG, not for VGH.) And, in general, it will be found that the marks are easier to read and to remember if one thinks of them as signifying four distinct things,—the class, the size, the author, and the title.

SHELF GUIDES.

To facilitate finding the various classes, signs are put at the beginning and at the end of each subdivision. They are pieces of pasteboard 14 cm. (5 1/2 in.) high, and projecting about 10 cm. (or 4 in.) from the shelf, bearing the words, "Here ends section" (or, "Here begins section," followed by the name of the section, as "Here begins section EPD, Reign of Louis XIV."). The two parallel series of classes (duodecimo and octavo) are distinguished by the color of the guides, which is red for the upper or smaller series, and green for the lower or octavo series. The quartos and the

BOSTON ATHENAUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

folios will both have yellow signs, as here can be no difficulty of distinguishing them from one another at a glance.

When a large subdivision (as English fiction, English biography) spreads its alphabet over a number of shelves, similar signs (on gray pasteboard) show where the letters of the alphabet begin and end.

THE PARALLEL LIBRARIES.

It is part of the plan ultimately to make several parallel libraries, consisting of (1) the most used books, (2) those more seldom called for, or entirely obsolete, (3) those which are too costly or otherwise not proper to be exposed on the shelves, (4) the unbound pamphlets. Each will be marked with the same class-marks; but they will be distinguished by prefixing to the mark of the second a colon, :, of the third the sign γ or \mathcal{D} , of the fourth the sign \P . For example:-

8E G82	Green's History of England.
:8E H39	Henry's " " "
γ 8E F34	Brief memoir of Eliz. Fry (a pamphlet).

The mark : added to a shelf-guide in the first library will indicate that its class is represented in the second

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

library, and that he who wants all that there is on the subject must look in both places.

The first library will be kept in the Delivery Room and the present Library Reading Room; the second library in the less accessible upper story, and the pamphlets ~~xxxxxx~~ in a room that can be locked.

EXPLANATION OF THE PART OF THE WORK DONE, OR NOW DOING.

Biography (5 and 6).

Biography is divided by countries.¹ In the general class, and under each country, may be the sections:-

- .5 Dictionaries.
- .7 Periodicals.
- .91-95 Collective biography of periods.
- .99 Family and class biographies.
- .9 Other collective biographies.

Then comes individual biography arranged by the names of the subjects. When there are two lives in one volume the first mentioned in the title determines the place. Works containing three or more lives are put with the collections.

Lives of kings, regents and queens regnant, are put, not

¹At present. It may turn out to be more convenient to arrange all individual biography on the shelves in one alphabetical series, confining the arrangement by countries to the collective biography.

Volume 27, No. 19
This issue contains the following articles:
The American Medical Association's
Statement on the Proposed
Reorganization of the
Medical Profession
The American Medical Association's
Statement on the Proposed
Reorganization of the
Medical Profession
The American Medical Association's
Statement on the Proposed
Reorganization of the
Medical Profession

CONTENTS
The American Medical Association's
Statement on the Proposed
Reorganization of the
Medical Profession
The American Medical Association's
Statement on the Proposed
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Medical Profession
The American Medical Association's
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Reorganization of the
Medical Profession
The American Medical Association's
Statement on the Proposed
Reorganization of the
Medical Profession

POSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

in Biography, but in History (8 and 9).

Lives of Fathers of the Church and Popes are put with Church history (class 4), where is also collective ecclesiastical biography; but individual ecclesiastical biography is in classes 5 and 6.

Lives of actors, artists, and musicians, are put with the classes Theatre and Music (T) and Art (U).

History (8 and 9).

History is divided by countries. In the general class and under each country there may be the sections:-

- .5 Dictionaries.
- .7 Periodicals.
- .8 Publications of historical societies.
- .9 Collections of three or more authors.

Then follow general histories arranged alphabetically by authors; then the histories of particular periods, and, lastly, the local history, which is always subdivision 2, e.g. (GE being English history):-

GE2D History of Durham.

GE2Y History of Yorkshire.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

Lives of kings, regents, and queens regnant, are put in the sections containing the history of their respective reigns.

History of Russia (8F).

- 8B General works.
- 8B1 Early history; an. Grand Dukes (1000-1533).
- 8B2 Czars (1533-1613).
- 8B3 House of Romanof.
- 8B4 Peter the Great (1689, Emperor 1721-25).
- 8B5 Katherine I. (1725-27).
- 8B5P Peter II. (1727-30).
- 8B6 Anne (1730-40).
- 8B6I Ivan VI. (1740-41).
- 8B7 Elizabeth (1741-62).
- 8B7P Peter III. (1762).
- 8B8 Katherine II. (1762-96).
- 8B9 Paul (1796-1801).
- 8BA Alexander I. (1801-25).
- 8BB Nicholas (1825-55).
- 8BC Alexander II. (1855-81).
- 8BD Alexander III. (1881-).

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY JAMES M. SMITH, LL.D., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

NEW YORK

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1900

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

History of England (SE).

- SE General histories.
- SE*5 Dictionaries.
- SE*6 Tables, Historical maps, Chronology.
- SE*7 Periodicals.
- SE*8 Societies.
- SE*9 Collections.
- SE1 Early and medieval history.
- SE11 British period.
- SE12 Roman period.
- SE13 Saxons and Danes.
- SE14 Egbert (800-839).
- SE15 Ethelwulf (838-858).
- SE16 Ethelbald (855-860).
- SE17 Ethelbert (860-885).
- SE18 Ethelred I. (866-871).
- SE1A Alfred (871-901).
- SE1P-SE1W Edward I.-III. (1042-1066).
- SE1P Harold II. (1066).
- SE1Q Norman conquest and following period (1066-1399).
- SE1R William I. (1066-1087).
- SE1S William II. (1087-1100).
- SE1T Henry I. (1100-1135).

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

- 8E1U Stephen (1134-54);
- 8E2 Plantagenets (1154-1399).
- 8E21 Henry II. (1154-89).
- 8E22 Richard I. (1189-99).
- 8E23 John (1199-1216).
- 8E24 Henry III. (1216-72).
- ~~8E25~~ 8E25 Edward I. (1272-1307).
- 8E26 Edward II. (1307-27).
- 8E27 Edward III. (1327-77).
- 8E28 Richard II. (1377-99).
- 8E29 Houses of Lancaster and York (1399-1461).
- 8E2A House of Lancaster (1399-1461).
- 8E2B Henry IV. (1400-1413).
- 8E2C Henry V. (1413-22).
- 8E2D Henry VI. (1422-61).
- 8E2E House of York (1461-85).
- 8E2F Edward IV. (1461-83).
- 8E2G Edward V. (1483).
- 8E2H Richard III. (1483-85).
- 8E3 House of Tudor (1485-1603).
- 8E37 Henry VII. (1485-1509).
- 8E38 Henry VIII. (1509-47).
- 8E4 Edward VI. (1547-53).

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1630	First settlement of the city of Boston.
1631	First meeting of the town.
1632	First meeting of the court.
1633	First meeting of the church.
1634	First meeting of the school.
1635	First meeting of the militia.
1636	First meeting of the council.
1637	First meeting of the assembly.
1638	First meeting of the senate.
1639	First meeting of the house of representatives.
1640	First meeting of the court of common pleas.
1641	First meeting of the court of criminal justice.
1642	First meeting of the court of chancery.
1643	First meeting of the court of admiralty.
1644	First meeting of the court of exchequer.
1645	First meeting of the court of sessions.
1646	First meeting of the court of assizes.
1647	First meeting of the court of appeals.
1648	First meeting of the court of error.
1649	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1650	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1651	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1652	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1653	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1654	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1655	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1656	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1657	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1658	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1659	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1660	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1661	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1662	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1663	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1664	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1665	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1666	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1667	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1668	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1669	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1670	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1671	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1672	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1673	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1674	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1675	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1676	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1677	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1678	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1679	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1680	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1681	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1682	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1683	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1684	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1685	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1686	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1687	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1688	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1689	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1690	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1691	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1692	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1693	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1694	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1695	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1696	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1697	First meeting of the court of final appeal.
1698	First meeting of the court of last resort.
1699	First meeting of the court of ultimate appeal.
1700	First meeting of the court of final appeal.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

- 8E5 Mary I. (1553-58).
 8E6 Elizabeth I. (1558-1603).
 8E7 Stuarts (1603-1714).
 8E8 James I. (1603-25).
 8E9 Charles I. (1625-49).
 8EA Commonwealth and Protectorate (1649-1660).
 8EB Charles II. (1660-85).
 8EC James II. (1685-88).
 8ED William III. and Mary (1689-1702).
 8EE Anne (1702-14).
 8EF House of Hanover (1714-).
 8EG1 George I. (1714-27).
 8EG2 George II. (1727-60).
 8EG3 George III. (1760-1820).
 8EG4 George IV. (1830-36).
 8EG5 William IV. (1836-37).
 8EV Victoria (1837-).
 8FY Social History.
 8FZ Local history.
History of France (8F1).
 8F General history.
 8F.C Tables.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

- 8F.7 Periodicals.
- 8F.8 Societies.
- 8F.9 Collections.
- 8F3 Gaul in general and before the Romans.
- 8F4 Gaul under the Romans.
- 8F5 Franks.
- 8F6 1st race, Merovingians, (42-752).
- 8F61 Meroveus (448-50).
- 8F64 Childeric (457-51).
- 8F67 Clovis (481-511).
- 8F6A-8F6Z Successors of Clovis, Kings of the Franks, of
Neustrasia, Westria, and Burgundy.
- 8F7 2d race, Carolingians (752-987).
- 8F71 Pepin (752-86).
- 8F75 Charlemagne (768-814).
- 8F7A Louis le debonnaire (814-40).
- 8F7F Charles le chauve.
- 8F7K Successors of C., Louis II., etc. (877-987).
- 8F7P Charles le gros (844-87).
- 8F7U Raoul (923-36).
- 8F8 3d race (987-1547).
- 8F81 Hugh Capet (987-99).
- 8F84 Robert II. (1000-1031).

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

8F87	Henri I. (1031-60).
8F8A	Philippe I. (1060-1108).
8F8D	Louis IV. le gros (1108-37).
8F8G	Louis VII. le jeune (1137-40).
8F8J	Philippe II. Auguste (1180-1223).
8F8M	Louis VIII. Coeur de lion (1223-26).
8F8P	Louis IX. (1227-70).
8F8S	Philippe III. le hardi (1270-82).
8F8U	Philippe IV. le bel (1285-1314).
8F8X	Successors of Philippe IV. (1314-27).
8F8Z	3d race <u>and</u> Valois (1327-1500).
8F9	Valois.
8F91	Philippe VI. (1328-50).
8F93	Jean II. (1350-64).
8F95	Charles V. (1364-80).
8F97	Charles VI. (1380-1422).
8F9A	Charles VII. (1422-61).
8F9C	Louis XI. (1461-83).
8F9F	Charles VIII. (1483-98).
8F9H	Louis XII. (1498-1515).
8F9J	Francois I. (1515-47).
8F9N	Henri II. (1547-59).
8F9R	Francois II. (1559-60).

BOSBON ALPHABET. NEW SYSTEM OF CALLING BOOKS.

- 879S The wars of religion (1562-98).
 879U Charles IX. (1560-74).
 879X Henri III. (1574-89).
 879Y The League (1570-93).
 879Z Valois and Bourbons (1574-1792).
 87A Bourbons.
 87B Henri IV. (1589-1610).
 87C Louis XIII. (1610-43).
 87D Louis XIV. (1643-1715).
 87E Louis XV. (1715-74).
 87F Louis XVI. (1774-1792).
 87FP Ancien Regime (1643-92).
 87FR Imprisonment of the King (1792-93).
 87G Revolution and 1st Republic (1789-1804).
 87G1 Convention (Sept. 17, 1792-Nov. 1, 1795).
 87GA Directors (Nov. 1, 1795-Nov. 9, 1799).
 87GK Consulate (Dec. 24, 1799-1804).
 87H Consulate and Empire and 1st Empire and Hundred Days (1804-18).
 87H1 Works of Napoleon I.
 87HR Lives of Napoleon I.
 87HV 1st Captivity and Hundred Days.
 87HW Captivity at St. Helena.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

- 8FHX History of the 19th Century.
- 8FI Restoration.
- Louis XVIII. (1813-24).
- Charles X. (1824).
- 8FJ Government of Louis Philippe (1830).
- 8FK 2d Republic (1848).
- 8FKE The Comte d'Hauteville, Dec. 1851, and the "Presidency for ten years."
- 8FL 2d Empire (Dec. 2, 1852-70).
- 8FLR Life of Napoleon III.
- 8FM 3d Republic (Sept. 4, 1870-).
- 8FM1 1870-72 in general, both under 2d Empire and after the Prussian war.
- 8FM2 Government of National Defence (Sept. 4, etc.) and Siege of Paris by the Prussians (Aug. 7, 1870-Mar. 1, 1871).
- 8FM3 Commune and Siege of Paris by Prussians (March 18-May 24).
- 8FM4 Presidency of Thiers (Feb. 17, 1871).
- 8FP5 Presidency of McMahon (Nov. 20, 1871-72).
- 8FMC Presidency of Grévy (Jan. 30, 1873-).
- 8FY Social history.
- 8FZ Local history.

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

History of Spain (SHX).

- SHX0 Early history.
- SHX1 Romans in Spain (B.C. 217-A.D. 414).
- SHX2 Visigoths in Spain (414-711).
- SHX3 Moors (Cordova, Granada) (711-1492).
- SHX4 Aragon, Castile, Leon, Navarre.
- SHX5 Spain: Ferdinand (1512-15).
- (Including lives of Ferdinand and Isabella of
Aragon and Castile.)
- SHX6 Charles I. (Charles V. of Austria-Germany) (1516-50).
- SHX7 Philip II. (1556-98).
- SHX8 Philip III. (1598-1621).
- SHX9 Philip IV. (1621-1665).
- SHXA Charles II. (1685-1700).

Bourbons.

- SHXB Philip V. (1700-46).
- Succession war, 1701.
- SHXC Ferdinand VI. (1746-59).
- SHXD Charles III. (1759-88).
- SHXE Charles IV. (1788-1808).
- SHXF Joseph Napoleon (1808-14).
- SHXG Ferdinand VII. (1813-33).
- SHXH Isabella II. (1833-69, 70).

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARBING BOOKS.

- 8HXI Amadeus (1870-73).
 8HXJ Republic (1873-75).
 8HXP Alfonso (1875-).
 8HXY Social history.
 8HXZ Local history, alphabetically arranged.
 8HY Basque Provinces.

History of Portugal (8H).

- 8HZ1 Early history, Roman.
 8HZ2 Celts.
 8HZ3 Moors.
 8HZ4 Counts (1025-1139).
 8HZ5 Alfonso I.-III. (1139-1279).
 8HZ6 Diocysius - Ferdinand (1279-1383).
 8HZ7 John I.-Alfonso V. (1383-1481).
 8HZ8 John II.-Henry (1481-1580).
 8HZ9 Spanish rule (1580-1640).
 8HZA John IV., V. (1640-1706).
 8HZA Joseph (1706-1777).
 8HZC Maria (1777-1816).
 8HZD John VI.-Pedro IV. (1816-26).
 8HZE Maria II. and Miguel (1826-34).
 8HZF Pedro V. (1853-61).

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LONDON ALPHABET. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

SNZG Lais I. (1861-).

SNZY Social history.

SNZZ Local history.

Geography, including Travels (A and G).

Geography is divided by countries. In the general class, and under each country, there may be the sections:-

- .5 Dictionaries.
- .6 Guide books.
- .7 Periodicals.
- .8 Publications of geographical societies.
- .9 Collections of travel or work authors.

Then follow the general books arranged alphabetically by authors' names; next, local works, the name of the place determining the subsection, as

AM Travels in England.

AM18 Description of London.

AM77 Tour in Norfolk.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1001

THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE

SOLUBILITY OF CERTAIN ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS

BY

JOHN D. COLEMAN

AND

WILLIAM F. HAYES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

ON MAY 15, 1954

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1001

LONDON ATTEMPTED. THE SYSTEM OF PAINTING HOUSES.

Literature (V and W).

Literature is divided by countries:¹— Under each country there may be the groups:—

.8 Societies.

¹To the marks for literature which can be used for the use of the lists on pp. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 the following may be added:—

V00 Literature of Scotland.

V03 Literature in Lowland Scotch.

V04 Gaelic literature.

V05 Literature in the Irish language.

V06 Manx literature.

V07 Welsh "

V08 Cornish "

V09 Breton "

V10 Anglo-Saxon "

V11 Anglo-Norman.

V12 Dutch "

V13 Flemish "

V14 Walloon "

V15 Romance "

• 1911-12 1912-13

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

.9 Collections of three or more authors.¹

Then ~~then~~ follow the works of individual writers (arranged alphabetically by authors' names), including the collected works of single authors, and all the writings that do not fall under some one of the following special heads:²-

- 2 Periodicals.
- 3 Essays, Lectures, and the like.
- 4 Ana, "Thoughts," etc.

¹How .9 is divided may be shown best by taking England as an example:-

- .91 Early literature to Elizabeth.
- .92 Elizabethan.
- .93 Stuarts.
- .94 Anne and the Georges.
- .95 Victoria.
- .96 The future.
- .97
- .98
- .99 Local.
- .9 General collections.

²These special heads, of course, come in due order after general works, e.g., VE, VE2, VE3, and so on.

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

- 5 Letters (literary and miscellaneous').
- 6 Orations.
- 7 Proverbs, Maxims, etc.
- A Wit and humor.
- B Prose satire.
- C Parodies.
- D Drama.
- E Dialogues.
- F Fiction.
- G English translations of foreign fiction.
- H Fables.
- I Imaginary voyages, visions, allegories.
- K Fairy tales.
- L Legends, Sagas, Medieval prose romances.
- M Popular literature in general.
- N Ballads, songs.
- O Poetical romances of the Middle Ages.
- P Poetry.
- Q Dialects.

Thus, VE is English literature; VED English drama; VEN English ballads; VEP English Poetry; VEQ works in dialects of

'Letters on any subject (as "Letters on chemistry") go with the subject.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 11, 1911

MEMORANDUM

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FROM THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

the English language; VF French literature; VFD French drama, and so on.

Book arts (X).

Divided into Book production, Book distribution, Book storage, and Book description. The first three are arranged in the order in which they follow one another in the history of a book.

X Book arts in general.

Book production.

X1 Authorship, including rhetoric and indexing.

X2 Writing, including short-hand and materials
for writing.

X3 Paleography.

X4, X5 Catalogues of manuscripts arranged by languages

X6 Illumination and other book ornaments.

X7 Printing (for literary purposes, excluding,
therefore, photographic, telegraphic, and
dry-goods printing): the art.

X8, X9 Printing: the history, arranged by countries.

XA Incunabula: catalogues and history.

XB Incunabula: the books themselves.

XC Binding and book-preservation.

1892

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

Book distribution.

- XD Publishing, bookselling.
- XE, XF Catalogues of publishers, booksellers, and
auctioneers (arranged by countries).

Book-buying and book storage.

- XG Book-buying, book-collecting, bibliomania.
- XH, XI Private libraries: history and catalogues
(including catalogues of those sold, and
catalogues of private collections which
have been incorporated in public libraries,
but are catalogued by themselves).
- XJ Public libraries: general works and adminis-
tration.
- XK, XL Management, reports, and history of particular
public libraries, arranged geographically.
- XM, XN Catalogues, arranged geographically.

Book description.

- XP Bibliography in general.
- XQ Remarkable books (condemned, imaginary, lost,
privately printed, rare, vellum printed,
etc.).
- XR, XS Anonymous and pseudonymous books, arranged by
countries.

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

- XT, XU Bibliography, arranged by countries.
- XV, XW Literary history, arranged by countries.
- XX Subject bibliography, arranged in the order of subjects.
- XY, XZ Selection of reading, arranged by countries.

National bibliography (XT and XU).

Arranged exactly like the following class, mutatis mutandis.

Literary history (XV and XW).

Literary history is divided by countries. Under each country there may be the sections:-

- .5 Dictionaries.
- .7 Periodicals.
- .8 Societies.
- .9 Collections of three or more authors.

The general history follows; then comes, as subdivision 1, history of, and criticism upon, single authors, as---

XVEl.XC a criticism on Milton;

next, the history of special forms of the literature, corresponding to the list of the forms given on pp. 47, 48, as---

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(VEP being English poetry)

XVEP his ory of English poetry;

next, the history of special periods, in the following order
(for England)--

XVER To Elizabeth.

XVES Elizabeth.

XVET Stuarts.

XVEU Anne and the Georges.

XVRV Victoria.

XVEW The future.

Next, the history of classes of writers (subdivision X),
and, finally, the literary history of particular places
(subdivision Z), as---

XVEZM3 Literary history of Manchester.

CAUTIONS.

Lest any one should be misled by observing that the
initials of some class names have been selected as the marks
for those classes¹ into thinking that the whole notation has

¹In the main classes: C Commerce, M Medicine, S Sports, T Theatre and Music, W Western literature; and in the geographical list: E England, F France, G Germany, H Holland, I Italy; also (C being Scandinavia), CS Sweden, and (D being Great Britain), DS Scotland, DW Wales, and (R being Southern Europe), RS Mediterranean Sea. These are enough to afford considerable help to the memory, the more especially as E, F, G, and I, stand for the countries having the fullest literature.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

FOR THE YEAR 1954

BY THE PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

AND THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1955

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1955

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

(Continued)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1955

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

been made mnemonic in this way, it is necessary to say that this can be done only to a limited extent, because (1) there are not enough letters for all the classes, and figures have to be used in nine cases; (2) several class names begin with the same initial (unless one adopts unusual names); and (3, and most important), the classes are intended to succeed one another according to some natural relationship; if they are all marked by the initials of their names this order would be greatly distorted to conform to the entirely different order of the alphabet. No attempt, therefore, has been made to construct a notation by initials, and what has been done in this direction must be considered an accessory and somewhat accidental advantage of the scheme, and not its main characteristic.

Readers must also remember that they will by no means find all that the library contains about a subject on the shelves assigned to that particular subject, because:

1. A special topic may be treated in more general works, as the reign of a king in the histories of his kingdom, the description of a city in a book of travels through the whole country in which it is situated, an account of a plant in general works on Botany or on Natural history. In this case

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

as such general works belong to the same class or even the same division, the information required would be found in the immediate neighborhood.

2. One may have to go farther to consult encyclopaedias and other books of reference.

3. A treatise on the topic in question may form part of an author's collected works, or be one of a volume of essays published by him, and, therefore, be put in the class Literature.

4. An important book may be bound with one or some other subject, and, therefore, necessarily be placed in some other part of the library, or it may be bound in a collection of miscellaneous pamphlets, with the same result.

It may also be necessary to point out that, as books often treat of more than one subject, and as books treating of different subjects are sometimes bound together, but can be put in only one place, and, moreover, as different persons will not always agree what is the best place for certain doubtful books, and as, finally, there may be a difference of opinion, or a lapse of memory in regard to the name of the author,--to say nothing of the difficulties of anonymous and pseudonymous books,--it must sometimes happen that the inquirer will not find a book where he thinks it ought to be. The catalogue, therefore, will be the only sure guide to the place of the books,

the first of these is the fact that the

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BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

sure, that is, in all cases.

No one is obliged to remember any of these marks, or to understand what they mean; no one, not even an attendant, is expected to remember them all. The mark of a book can always be ascertained from the catalogue; the place of its class in the building is given in the local list; the particular part of the alcove is indicated by the shelf-guides. To find the book, therefore, it is only necessary (1) to consult the catalogue and the local list; (2) to know the succession of figures and the order of the alphabet; and (3) to remember that in the combination of letters and figures used here, the figures always come before the letters (92 before A1, B8 before EE, 59 before 5A)¹.

¹ Advantage has been taken of this property under several classes to separate from the other works certain groups of books written in a particular form (as Dictionaries, Guide-books, Periodicals, Publications of societies, and Collections) by placing a figure immediately after the size-mark, using a different figure for each group:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5 Dictionaries. | 8 Society publications. |
| 6 Handbooks, Compendes, Guide-books. | 9 Collections. |
| 7 Periodicals. | |

All books in which a figure comes immediately after the size-mark, must, of course, precede those in which a letter follows the size-mark, e.g.:-

- VE'8P Percy Society's publications.
 VE'9Y Young's Old English prose writers (a collection).
 VE'AD Addison's works.
 VE'B1 Bacon's works.
 VE'D8 Dryden's works.
 H8'9W Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry.
 H8'7C Chemical news (a weekly).
 H8'8C4 Chemical Society's publications.
 H8'G5 Gmelin's Chemistry.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

For example: Martin's *Histoire de France* is found from the catalogue to be marked 8F-M36. From the local index it appears that 8F is at present in Room 34, Alcove I. The dash after 8F warns us to look for a green guide, which is easily found, bearing the inscription, "Here begins section 8F History of France." Running the eye along the backs of the neighboring volumes one sees the author-marks AD1, B84, C35, C88, D24, and so on till M36 is reached. After a little practice one would not take the trouble to look through the section in this way, but would look at once at the middle of the section, knowing that M must be near the middle of any series of alphabetically arranged books.

If we had wanted Voltaire's *Louis XIV.*, we should have found it marked 8FD V88. The local list shows the class to be in the same alcove; its red guide (which we look for on account of the 'F') appears some distance beyond the class 8F; and V88 is, of course, near the end of the section 8FD.

Those who habitually use any class will soon get familiar with its mark and its main divisions, as they used to do with the alcove number, and more readily than they learned the old meaningless alcove and shelf numbers, both because of the use of initials and because of the symmetry in different parts of the classification, which is produced by the use of the

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

geographical list⁴. In those parts of the library which people do not use enough to become familiar with, they may still find their way about, as before, by asking the attendants.

5. It also frequently occurs that a large part of one class deserves almost equally well to be put in another. Biography, for instance, is largely illustrated by works which must be put in Literature under the division Letters. On the other hand, the latter section needs to be supplemented by the class Biography, because many letters are printed with biographies, as "Life and letters," "Memoirs and correspondence," and the like, so that neither class is complete in itself. And yet there must be the separate division Letters, because epistles are by no means exclusively biographical. Again, the History and the Politics of a country are very much illustrated by its oratory; yet it would not do to put all speeches under History. It will be seen, therefore, that the Classification must limit its purpose to the satisfaction of obvious questions; for what might be called investigations of the

⁴For instance it would not be easy to commit the list of countries to memory; but when in subject after subject a man finds books about England succeeded by books about France, and those by books about Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal and Italy, always in the same order, he will in time come to regard that as the only possible sequence, and find his book among them without thinking.

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, IN 1492.

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POSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

second order, some thought and ingenuity is needed on the part of the inquirer, and assistance must often be obtained from the catalogue. I propose, when the work is farther advanced, to prepare an index of subjects with notes giving hints similar to the remarks above on Letters and Orations.

Finally, it should be understood, that the purpose of the arrangement on the shelves is not to enable one to find a particular book, but to enable him to find the books on a particular subject or of a particular literary form. It does, indeed, answer the former purpose to a limited extent. Thus, it is easy to find in an instant, without recourse to the Catalogue, Tennyson's poems, or Shakespeare's plays, or Thackeray's novels, or Hume's England, or Agassiz's Zoology, Gray's Botany, Huxley's Biology, Tyndall on Light, Young on the Sun. But this is not the main object. Therefore, the sorting out of books in classes is determined in general less by their titles than by their contents. Thus, Chaucer's "Works," which are entirely poetical, are put in English poetry; Middleton's "Works," which are entirely dramatic, are put in English drama; and Milton's "Works," which contain both ~~xxxxxx~~ prose and poetry, are put in the more comprehensive class, English literature; Sir Humphrey Davy's "Works" will be in Science, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Works" in Art.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF MARKING BOOKS.

ORIGINS.

The classification and notation which have been described are a patchwork of devices taken from many different sources, put together with additions and improvements.

The plan of marking by subjects, instead of by shelves,--the "relative" or "movable" location,--has been in use in various libraries for a long time. In the West it is almost universal; in the East it is slowly extending.

The use of a mixture of figures and letters in numeration, allowing 36 classes to be numbered with one character each, and 1225 with two characters, instead of the ¹⁰ ~~xxx~~ classes with one, and 100 classes with two, which is all that figures used by themselves permit, is a suggestion of Mr Melvil Dui's. (See Library Journal, 4: 75-76.)

Alphabetical arrangement of a whole library in one alphabet, and alphabetical arrangement of the two special subjects, Fiction and Biography, have long been in practice; but M. J. Schwartz, of the Apprentices' Library of New York, was the first, so far as I know, to arrange alphabetically all of the sections of a minutely subdivided library. He certainly was the first to maintain that order by the use of a table in which the names were represented by numbers. (See Library

BOSTON ATHENAEUM. NEW SYSTEM OF SHARING BOOKS.

Journal, 3: ~~88~~ 6-10.) His table, however, was made on an entirely different principle from mine, the integral numbers from 1 to 99 being assigned to combinations of letters from Aaa to Zyz. The idea of using a table of decimal fractions, so as to be able to make intercalations ad infinitum, is my own. Prefixing to these fractions the initial of the author is an idea borrowed from Mr. J. Edmonds, of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, who has made an author table on a principle differing from both Mr. Schwartz's and mine, but, like Mr. Schwartz's, not designed for intercalation.

As to "parallel libraries" the name only is new. The plan is merely an extension and perfection of the practice which has always obtained at this library, and doubtless at many others, of keeping the reference books which are in the Reading Room and the pamphlets in the Pamphlet Room in the ~~xx~~ same general order as the classes in the library. The correspondence now proposed is simply more minute and exact.

The method of noting the sizes, of distinguishing the form-classes (Dictionaries, Periodicals, etc.), and of noting the title, the geographical list with its correspondences, many of the details of the classification, and of course its whole arrangement, are original with and peculiar to the present scheme.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, as the settlers fought to establish a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It faced many challenges, but it always emerged stronger. The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a people to overcome adversity. It is a story of hope and dreams, of a land where everyone has a chance to make their mark. The history of the United States is a story that continues to inspire and motivate us today.



